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place. In the WEEKLY, one-half the rates of the Darky. Advertisements inserted in the CORRESPONDENCE,

Containing important NEWS, solicited from any part of the Globe. Writer's name and address required on every communication as private guarantees of good faith. All communications recommending candidates for office will be charged for. All letters on business should be addresse to A. D. WITHERSPOON, Business Manager; and communications and letters for publica-

tion, EDITORS APPRAIS W. R. HUNT, PRESIDENT. F. A. TYLER, SECRETARY,

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MATTHEW C. GALLAWAY,
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SUNDAY MORNING : : : : JULY, 31, 1870

DEMOCRATIC NOMINEES FOR SUPREME COURT JUDGES.

T. A. R. NELSON, JAS. W. DEADERICK, Eastern Division. A. O. P. NICHOLSON, Middle Division, THOMAS J. FREEMAN, Western Division J. L. T. SNEED.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

J. E. R. RAY ......For Judge of Protests JOHN BROWN ...... For County Registe ALBERT M. STEPHENS ...... For Attorney General of the Bartiett Court,

Presons leaving the city during the sun mer months can have the DAILY APPEAL sailed to their address at the rate of twenty five cents per week.

Anthorized Agents of the AFFEAL will hav a properly sealed paper from A. D. WITHERon, Business Manager. None other should be recognized.

WHILE we do not propose to be come the champion of any aspirant for Governor, for Congress or for the State Legislature, we shall, at the same time, endeavor to mete out exact justice to all. One thing Is certain, we shall defend true and good Democrats, whether aspirants or not, from injustice, misrepresentation and calumny. We therefore deem it our duty to defend the name of General John C. Brown from the aspersions his political integrity. Under the very suggestive and hartful interrogatory: "Is General Brown a Democrat?" the Sun of yesterday says:

A letter purporting to be from Bolivar, ested by those who oppose "the further continuance of the Democratic organiza-tion," in behalf of General Brown, as n behalf of Governor, is well cal-adidate for Governor, is well calas the man most likely to be successful, and by the intemporate advocacy of his eneral Brown that this matter be cleared up at once. The fact that he is claimed by those sacred deposits and scattered ther continuance of the Democratic ortheir ashes to the irreverent winds. party be either authoritively af-

Is sent by mail to subscribers, one year, \$10; of the Conscients buried at 11 is then, people of Tennessee, snow atx months, \$5 00; less than six months, \$1 Geffysburg. They send us the follow-that we possess those noble instincts per month; with SUNDAY EDITION, \$11a year, ing, accompanied by a private letter which causes the Indian to reverence asking all the papers in Tennessee to the bones of their friends, by contrib-

republish it: AN APPEAL FOR THE REMOVAL OF THE By correspondence and other means, i has been brought to the special attention of the Hollywood Memorial Association of Richmond, that over three thousand Confederate soldiers are buried on and near the battle-field of Gettysburg.

David Wills, Esq., President of the Na-

ADVERTISING RATES

In the Daily Appeal, Si per square, 20 cents to General Fitzbugh Lee: "There has never been any action by the Board of Managers of the Soldiers" National Cemerature of Managers of the Soldiers and Managers place. In the Weekly, one-half the rates of the Darly. Advertisements inserted in the Bundar Appeal, are charged one-sixth addead lying on this battlefield. Neither is Conservative Democratic Judges. ditional to above rates. Terms: Cash in ad-there any action contemplated. The char-ter of the Association provides only for the interment of the remains of those who fell in defence of the Union.

"There should be something done with

the remains of the Southern soldiers. There are about six hundred marked graves, and these are fast becoming obliterated. Their names might be pre-served, and the remains gathered together into a cometery or burying ground, if any one would take the matter in hand."

Their trusted chief, General R. E. Lee, whom they followed, and fighting under whose leadership they fell, approves the plan of removing their bodies to our own soil.

The Hollywood Memorial Association have the disposition to undertake this work, but do not possess the ability unless generously aided by friends throughout the South. They offer ample grounds in their cemetery, and also the aid of their Association to prosecute the work, should it be found practicable to remove the bodies to Richmond.

for Supreme Court Judges is composed of men of ability and moral worth.

To accomplian this purpose, means must be raised by the earnest efforts of the survivors of the Confederate army, the mothers, the sisters, and fathers, and brothers, and friends of the slain. Every Southern State has representatives at Gettysburg Will not active men and controlled the cont nen, in every city, and town, and city, at once volunteer to collect and

Mis. Geo. W. Randolph. MRS. R. E. LER. MRS. J. L. M. CURRY.

Communications and remittances may be sent to Mrs. G. W. Randolph, 404 Grace apt to be followed in sub-Southern papers are respectfully requested to copy this appeal at once, and urge its claims upon the generous public. The following is a list of the Ten-

nessee graves at Gettysburg, which can be identified: H, C. Rosen, company B, 7th regiment. James Fises, company C, 14th. Lieutenant James M. Manley, company

Sergeant J. W. Williams, company A. poral Thomas Simmons, 14th H. S. Breadshaw, company G, 7th. W. C. Johnston, 7th. Tennessee graves which cannot be

identified: J. M. Fragor, company E. 7th regiment. Mitchel, company D, 1st. J. Hamner, 17th or 14th. M. C., 1st or 11th.

We trust every paper in Tennessee

will respond to the request which

these ladies so earnestly make to publish the above appeal, with the names which can and cannot be identified. ildence, and who will make decisions And what is still more important, in accordance with the law. work in which they are engaged. The his former partner, and retires from bones of the Federal soldiers are taken editorial control. General Atkins has care of by the government, but the not left the press, any more than he bones of the slain Confederate soldier had before done the halls of Congress of the strongest feelings in our nature journalism; and with so genial a genis a reverence for the remains of de- tleman and able a man, as a member hibits itself with great power among our regret to part. But there is a In vesterday's Avalanche, after defonding and justifying the course of that paper, past and present, characterizes the stateroam the wilderness. The Indians ertion of an active, discriminating cherish great reverence for the bones and vigorous intellect, and the reof their fathers. Indeed, it is the ward of exertion and fame will strongest tie that binds them to the still be gathered in his progress. soil, and to protect them from des- In every walk of life he is highly ready to hazard their own lives when future may be as prosperous as his the encroachments of civilization have pass has been honorable and useful. driven them far from the fine hunting Of his successor we are not, from pergrounds of their ancestry. No thought sonal acquaintance, so well able to so fills the bosom of an Indian savage speak. But the columns of the Intelwith sadness as the reflection that the ligencer still bear the marks of ability if he shall be successful, claim it as the graves of their fathers have been left and fidelity, which give promise that graves of their fathers have been left and fidelity, which give promise that ties. But it is denied that General Brown behind them. Nothing more easily it will not fall off in the hands of its of Congress at Paris, and expresses arouses them to deeds of blood and present editor. The Intelligencer is a vengeance, than to know that the sterling Democratic paper. It is antiplow of the white man has opened third party, anti-protective tariff, anti-

ganization," in this end of the State, is well calculated to do him injury, and we The earliest annals of our race maniwould suggest to his friends that General fest, in a most striking manner, the Brown's "identification" with the Demovigor and universality of a similar feeling among more cultivated na- IT is understood that Chancellor There is a strong sense of justice, those. The pyramids and tombs of Smith declines the race for the Sufairness and humanity in the breast of the dead have outlived the palaces preme bench and that our particular every honest man, which is outraged for the living, and the very names pet, Barbour Lewis, takes his place. by the injustice which this extract of their founders, and the embalmed The Leagues are busy with their dark war. Accept, sir, the renewed assurdoes an able, faithful citizen and gal- bodies of the ancients are among the lantern and midnight conclaves. They lant soldier, who, at the sound of the most venerable antiquities that have will put any man on the bench they tion. toesin ten years ago, went forth to descended to us. Civilization, refine- can who is only a Radical, whether battle for the South with honesty in ment and religion have neither weak- he has three legal ideas in his head, his heart, his life in his hand, with ened nor limited the influence of this or, like Lewis, is incapable of apprecourage in every fiber and patriotism | feeling, although they may have ren- ciating or retaining a single one. They in every vein. Personally and individ- dered its expression more rational. will rob the people, whether as County ually the writer of this has favored for The tender clinging of the soul to the Commissioners or as undertakers, Governor the claims of another one of clay of departed loved ones, when the over-charging twenty-six hundred Tennessee's patriotic sons-a hero spirit that animated the body and dollars for the funeral expenses of Secwhose deeds upon the battle-field and warmed the heart are gone, evinces retary Rawlins. Neither the living whose record as a soldier is as bright its power. The ardent desire of the nor the dead are safe from their raand refulgent as the splendor of his soul for posthumous fame has fre- pacity. And they who love public own shining intellect. But still it is our quently been cited as an evidence of robbers, high taxes, oppression of the duty and our pleasure, without design- the immortality of the soul. Why poor, and corruption and dishonesty ing or becoming the partisan friend of may not the strong impressible desire generally will vote for them of course. General John C. Brown, to defend him that when we die our bodies shall be We take the following from the Nash-

treated with respect and honor, ville Banner: General Brown left this city yester-day morning. While here we had frequent conversations with him in regard to his own political status, and Lie next Gubernatorial canvass, and the frequent conversations with him in regard to his own political status, and the tears of fond regret and affection, and where no rude, unfeeling hand may molest them, be cited as an evitation of the requisite majority of votes. Note that illustrious statesman, Windeld Jorusalem Smith, that the eminent jurist, Barbour Lewis, will underly the first the requisite majority of votes. Note that illustrious statesman, with the public is informed, upon the authority of that illustrious statesman, with the public is informed, upon the authority of that illustrious statesman, with the public is informed, upon the authority of that illustrious statesman, with the public is informed, upon the authority of that illustrious statesman, with the tears of fond regret and affection, and where no rude, unfeeling hand the public is informed, upon the authority of that illustrious statesman, with the tears of fond regret and affection, and where no rude, unfeeling hand the public is informed, upon the authority of that illustrious statesman, with the tears of fond regret and affection, and where no rude, unfeeling hand the public is informed, upon the eminer that the remainder. it affords us pleasure to announce that dence of the resurrection of the body he is in perfect accord with the great and its requiremental that the great and its requiremental that the great and its requiremental that the great accord with the great and its requiremental that the great accord with the great and its requiremental that the great accord with the great accordance accord he is in perfect accord with the great and its reunion with the immortal to swell the majorities of the candidates of the late Judicial Convention than this majority and the convention than this majority convention than this he submits his name to the State Concidences of this desire is recorded in vention, and if nominated will lift the history of the patriarch Jacob. high the Democratic banner, and Feeling that death was near, he sent labor to rebuild the shattered temple for his son Joseph, and made him Whittemore, a school teacher in Ashof Constitutional liberty. But should swear in the most solemn manner burnham, Mass., received a note on the Convention, in its wisdom, think that he would deal kindly with him, the 27th of June, warning her to it expedient to nominate another, and not bury him in Egypt; for, says leave the district, on peril of her life. as regards either neutrals or bellig-General Brown pledges himself he, "I will lie with my fathers," And The same day, while passing along erents. to the support of the nominee when he gathered his sons around his the public highway, accompanied by with all the zeal and talent that dying bed his last and most solemn he possesses. For five years—in the charge was that they should bury him a stone, which, striking her upon the darkest hour of the night, and when with his fathers in the field of Michpe-back of the head, caused serious, if the storms of popular fary raged lan, "for there they buried Abraham not fatal injury. Since the assault she most fearfully, General Brown strug- and Sarah his wife; there they buried gled with the Democracy of Tennes- Isaac and Rebecca his wife, and there see, and it is absurd and an insult to I buried Leah." The strength of this be learned from her as to the indiask him to define his position, be- feeling in the human breast has frecause, for sooth, he is supported by a quently been recognized by God, and few personal friends who are opposed its power appealed to as one of the have happened in any one of the Southto the "further continuance of the Dem- strongest motives that could influence ocracy." What would the Sun think if human action. The want of burial is in all the Radical papers, with conspic-

THE Age says it is recorded as an

Item of general news that Miss

has been rational but a few moments

at a time, and nothing can, therefore,

vidual or possible motives of the as-

sailant. Had such an occurrence as this

ern States, it would have been reported

The ladies of the Hollywood Memorial Association, at Richmond, Va., are exceedingly auxious to do something toward removing the remains of the Confederate soldiers buried at Gestysburg. They send us the following, accompanied by a private letter of the Hollywood Memorial Association, at Richmond, Va., are exceedingly auxious to do something toward removing the remains of the Confederate soldiers buried at It us then, people of Tennessee, show them on.

The ladies of the Hollywood Memorial Association, at Richmond, Va., are exceedingly auxious to do something toward removing the remains of the Confederate soldiers buried at It us then, people of Tennessee, show them on.

The ladies of the Hollywood Memorial Association, at Richmond, Va., are exceedingly auxious to do something toward removing the remains of the Confederate soldiers buried at Gestysburg. They send us the following, accompanied by a private letter which causes the Indian to reverence at the country will take note of it for the Radical party. When you feel the screws, remember, if you please, it was the Badicals who put the more solemn form of treaties; but the opposition of Great Britian defeated this proposition, and Belgium, like the other acceting States, was obliged to content herself with the Government of the same effect as that the country will take note of it for the content form of treaties; but the opposition of Great Britian defeated this proposition, and Belgium, like the other acceting States, was obliged to content herself with the opposition of Great Britian defeated this proposition, and Belgium, like the other acceting States, was obliged to content herself with the opposition of Great Britian defeated this proposition, and Belgium, like the other acceting States, was obliged to content herself with the opposition of Great Britian defeated this proposition, and Belgium, like the other acceting States, was obliged to content herself with the opposition of Great Britian defeated this proposition, and Belgium, like the other acceting uting something towards aiding the

them a decent burial.

carpet-baggers; whether our County

Register and the Attorney-General for

duty in a manner to reflect credit upon

themselves and the State. Our ticket

wronged. The mischief of such er-

roneous decisions extends far beyond

the particular cases. They are au-

thority-binding on the inferior

sequent cases in the highest

Court. If weak Judges escape the

suspicion of being corrupt, they gen-

erate distrust and uneasiness, and the

power. Without an able and upright

to sue for his rights, or when sued,

must be tortured with uneasiness. If

the decision is adverse, he is not satis-

fied with its correctness, and feels a

wrong has been done him by his

country. The Judiciary expounds and

Judges. If they fulfill not their high

trusts, whether from want of ability,

courage or honesty, the rights of the

people are sacrificed. Let us, then,

elect the Democratic candidates, com-

posed of men in whom we have con-

attention to the fact that the Government, at the beginning of the war, ladies of the Hollywood Memorial Association in their noble effort to res-"rebels" captured them-thirty thoucue the bones of the Confederate soldier from desecration, and to give fortunes of the manufacturer. Such did the Unit d States. ONLY three more working days beornaments were popular with a cerfore the election. Thursday next is tain class, who have still more dispopregnant with important results. It will decide whether we are to have Radical Supreme Court Judges or Conservative Democratic Judges— whether we shall have a Probate Radical Supreme Court Sudges— whether we shall have a Probate Radical Supreme Court Judges— whether we shall have a Probate Radical Supreme Court Judges— whether we shall have a Probate Radical Supreme Court Judges— whether we shall have a Probate Radical Supreme Court Judges— wearers. It is the same class which so delights at this day to rule with participated in, or subsequently acceded to the conference at Paris.

Control the action of France and North Germany with respect to one another, and also with respect to all the other powers which originally participated in, or subsequently acceded to the conference at Paris. Judge selected from among our own sons and citizens, or from among the

RIGHTS OF NEUTRALS.

Letter from Secretary Fish to Count Bisthe Bartlett Court shall be good men or marck, Touching Private Property incompetent men. We cannot magnion the High Seas. fy the importance of the election now upon us. The election of six Supreme Court Judges is the highest and most Caleb Cushing on the War--- The Mutual Maritime Relations of France responsible duty with which the peoand Prussia. ple of Tennessee have been invested under the elective franchise. We sin-

> to the Minister of North Germany: WASHINGTON, July 26, 1870.-Sir:

--- Why the United States did not Ac-

cade to its Terms---The Com-

merce of the Neutrals.

cation has been officially made public | from this department. It is now nearly power. Without an able and upright bench, every citizen, when compelled guidance of Great Frederick, of Prussia, entered into a treaty of amity of M. Drouyn de L'Huys, then For-and commerce, to be in force for ten eign Minister of France; and the neyears from its date, whereby it was agreed that if war should unhappily arise between the two contracting par-ties, all merchant and and trading vessels employed in exchanging products of different places and thereby applies the laws. The security of all rendering necessaries, conveniences, our rights rests at last with our and comforts of human life more easy to be obtained, and more generally, should be allowed to pass free and unmolested, and that neither of the contracting parties should grant or issue

must be taken care of by ourselves, without making his mark. He has national law to exempt private prop- whose enormous military marine We believe this will be done, for one proved equally able in his late field of erty upon the ocean from seizure by would enable her to dispense with leternment will heartily meet them on made it more important to us that if parted friends. And this feeling ex- of the profession, we can but express that broad ground. In 1856 this Government was invited to give its adadd to the first proposition in the declaration of the Congress at Paris the following words: 'And that the private property of subjects or izens of belligerents on ecration and insult, they are ever esteemed, and our wish is that his high seas shall be exempted from seizure by the public armed vessels of other belligerents unless it is contraband.' Thus amended the Government of the United States will adopt it, together with the other three principles contained in that declara-Again, in 1861, Mr. Seward renewed the offer to give the adhesion of the United States to the declaration his preference that the same ment should be incorporated. Count Bismarck's dispatch, communicated n your letter of the 9th inst., shows those sacred deposits and scattered corruptionist, and pro-patriotic, and that North Germany is willing to recognize the principle even without reciprocity, in the war which is now unhappily broken out between that Government and France. This gives reason to hope that the Government

> ance of my distinguished considera-HAMILTON FISH, HISTORY OF THE QUESTION BY CALEB CUSHING. On the 24th inst. the Washington correspondent of the New York Standrd, interviewed Hon, Caleb Cushing upon the maratime question involved in the fact of belligerency between

France and Prussia, with the follow-

now be gratified by seeing it univer

and humanizing influence imposed by

Correspondent-" What is the posiion, sir, at the present time of the two belligerents with regard to neutral rights and neutral goods?" Mr. Cushing replied, "That the present relations of France and Prussia to one another in respect to cap-ture on sea, is determined by conferan powers which had been lately en-

2, Neutral's flag covers enemys goods except contraband of war. 3. Neutrals' goods, with same exceptions, are not capturable under enemys' flag. 4. Blockades must be effective in

order to possess obligatory characters Note, then, that the first of these four points applies to belligerents only.

trals, and limits as respects them the exercise of belligerent rights. The fourth point, by defining block-

absorptic greed said furnity

restany deliment in the folytack, Pays, near has enthance in reconstruction and the been propagate.

rectly, the conclusions of the Confer- of these great powers under the law ence having been adopted by Sardinia, ment, at the beginning of the war, procured a liberal supply of handcuffs, and sent them to Bull Run. But the "rebels" captured them—thirty thousand in all. The consequence was an increased demand, which made the increased demand, which made the American States did not accede, nor to that declaration. But if the Em-

On the whole, then, it would seem that the conclusions of the conference control the action of France and plaud and honor his liberality.

Mr. Cushing the limitations of neutral rights, as defined at Paris in 1856, are France, fully shown. Our next question shows what was not granted by that con

deserves explanation, more especially

"How did it happen, sir, that the United States did not accede to these conclusions of the conference at Mr. Cushing-That is a matter that

in view of the fact that the first effort to put an end to privateering was made by the United States and Pruscerely hope they will discharge this | The Conference of the Five Great Powers sia, in conjunction, in our treaty with that power, of 1785, whereby the parties agreed not to grant commission to private armed vessels, as against one another. That idea, therefore, is ours. It was the conception of Dr. The Secretary of State has trans-mitted the following communication this proposition in 1823 in correspondence with Great Britain, France and Russia. In addition to this, during Southern State has representatives at Gettysburg. Will not active men and ruin, perhaps, of the citizen thus receipt of your letter of the 9th inst., European war which followed the communicating to this Government French Revolution, we labored incesthe text of a dispatch from Count santly, especially in correspondence Bismarck, to the effect that private with Great Britain and France, to seproperty on the high seas will be ex- cure the exemption of neutral proempted from seizure, by ships of His Majesty, King of Prussia.

In regard to reciprocity, and in compliance with the request further and the abolishment of non-effective, contained in your note, the communi-or as the convenient phrase was, cation has been officially made public "paper blockades." In fact, the conclusions of the conference at Paris on a century since the United States, all these points, was but, so far forth, iaw loses in a great measure its moral through Thomas Jefferson, Benjamin the adoption of the time-honored policy of the United States courts. The success of the conferences at

Paris was largely due to the exertions of M. Drouyn de L'Huys, then Forgotiations on the subject were zealously pursued by his successor, Mr. Walenski. Accordingly under instructions from Sartuges, entered into correspondence

on the subject with Mr. Marcy, then Secretary of State. Indeed, Mr. Marcy was already in correspondence with England and France on this point, and had an-

public and armed cruisers as well as ters of marque, while our policy of by privateers, the United States Gov-small armaments in time of peace hesion to the declaration of Paris. selves of letters of marque by means Mr. Marcy, then Secretary of State, of which only, at least in the early replied: "The President proposes to periods of war, we could demage the periods of war, we could damage the merchant marine of Great Britain as much as she could damage the merchant marine of the United States.

These negotiations, commenced under the administration of President Pierce, were continued under Presidents Buchanan, Lincoln and Johnson, and, indeed, are at the present time one of the numerous important questions pending between the United and work for Fatherland; and this dell Phillips might organize a crusade States and Great Britain. Two incidental points struck your correspondent's attention while Mr. time and the locality have been man Empire. There are about 30,000 Cushing so clearly elucidated the

condition of these important matters. largest possible representation to our the refusal of Great Brit-people from all sections of this countainty and the refusal of Great Brit-people from all sections of this countainty. ain to the solemn ratification of the Paris propositions by treaty stipulations, urged by Belgium especially; their representatives and send them of African slaves in Stamboul are born and the same Power's declination of prepared for the work of aiding in there. The free children born of their the proposal to abolish privateering. the redemption of their fatheriand. own race, or by miscegenation with The first point proved that, in case of And let it be understood that this Turks and the lowest classes of the advantages to be gained, there would convention will meet, not as the replaced ental population, in the Turkish be little scruple man 'ested about vio- resentative of any faction, or clique, ating the principles of the conferand people of the United States may States by adhering to her right to issue free and untrammeled voice—the isletters of marque, unless neutral sue of whose labors should be a comletters of marque, unless neutral flags protected all neutral goods, adhered not only to an obvious defensive necessity, but was, in that respect, the champion of all the weaker maritime nations, as against the enormous military marines of the great Powers of Europe.

The next portion of the conversations of whose labors should be a combination of the efforts of all patriotic changes according to their physical attractions. The ugly ones are exceedingly cheap, whilst the benefit of all her children, without distinctintion.

By order of the Executive Council.

JAMES GIBBONS, President.

JAMES GIBBONS, President.

By the price for females bination of the cibrate according to their physical attractions. The ugly ones are exceedingly cheap, whilst the prefitest among them, especially those from Abyssinia, often command very high prices. Those who do not become odalisks or servants in the harems of the rich physical according to their physical attractions. The ugly ones are exceedingly cheap, whilst the prefit of all her children, without distinctintion.

By order of the Executive Council.

JAMES GIBBONS, President. sally recognized as another restraining

tion related to the present circumstances relating to maritime trade and what would probably be the regulations applied by the belligerents to neutrals. The question was then

"I perceive that a late telegram intimates that the Emperor of the French proposes to place the commerce of the United States, in the

and Russia on the other, the then French Minister on Foreign Affairs, desire of the French monarch. Perean powers which had been lately engaged in war. They were Great Britain, France, Russia, Sardinia, and Turkey, together with Prussia and Austria, who had not taken part in the war, but participated in these conferences.

These powers entered into agreement under date of April 16, 1856, as follows:

I. Maritime privateering is abol
Tench Minister on Foreign Affairs, Mr. Drouyn de PHuys, with enlightening the Prussia and in sequel with the highest deas which had in other times animated France in this respect, especially in her controversies with Great Britain, entered into negotiations with England for the purpose of diminishing the evils of maritime belligerency, and placing neutral commerce on a footing of justice and placing neutral commerce on a footing of justice and placing neutral commerce on a footing of justice and placing neutral commerce on a footing of justice and placing neutral commerce on a footing of justice and placing neutral commerce of the French monarch. Perhaps he wished to say to the King at work in this country, do not use a particle of their haps he wished to say to the King at work in this country, do not use a particle of their powerful influence in Turkey toward take pity on the embarrassment of the French Emperor they would employ all their financial power to the injury of Prussia and Germany.

However, King William cares nothing for all the Rothschilds in the work in this country, do not use a particle of their financial power to the injury of Prussia and Germany.

However, King William cares nothing for all the Rothschilds in the work in the sequence of the French Emperor they would employ all their financial power to the injury of Prussia and Germany.

However, King William cares nothing for all the Rothschilds in the work in the sequence of the French Emperor they would employ all their financial power to the injury of Prussia and Germany.

However, King William cares nothing for all the Rothschilds in the work in the sequence of the French Emperor they would employ all their f merce on a footing of justice and world. He has a well filled treasury, reason. Finally, impelled to action with more than thirty millions of hard in this matter by official notification dollars, the exact opposite of the of neutrality on the part of Sweden French treasury, whose accounts show and Norway, France, on the 30th of mothing except on the debtor side March, 1854, issued a declaration to Besides, the Council of the North

It will also be seen that the Em peror's declaration of March 30, 1854, anticipates in substance the united declarations of the great powers at peror spontaneously repeats, in our behalf, the ex parte declaration of 1854, we certainly have cause to apriginally the United States, has been, or will be manifested by North Germany, as As in that older time; indeed clearly appears by the published dispatches of Count Bismarck From this historical statement of to Baron Gerolt, which was, in fact,

> Mr. Cushing then suggested that the foregoing covered the most important points involved by the European war, so far as relates to the rights and obli gations of maritime neutrals.

THE GREEN ABOVE THE RED

Ireland's Opportunity---Convention of Irish Nationalists Called for August Next.

James Gibbons, President of the Fe

dan Brotherhood, has issued the following address: To the Irish Nationalists in America Fellow-Countrymen-It has long been an axiom with all who pretend to deal with Irish political affairs, that "England's difficulty was Ireland's opportunity." The present complication of European affairs promises to present us that opportunity in its most available aspect. It is almost impossible that England can keep out of the storm of war which is now brooding over the Old | And up where the walls of jusper World; and once drawn into it, her utmost resources will be insufficient to maintain her position as a leading European power, much less to defend her widely-spread commercial interests. The bulk of her military force is now employed in keeping in subjection the Irish people at home. A few years ago she was compelled for a time to remove that pressure from the breast of our country; but, be cause Ireland, suffering then from the reaction of 1848, was without a national organization, the chance was lost, we should not suffer the present and more promising opportunity to pass unimproved. The Irish national element here is powerful to aid our France in the United States, Count de applied and united at ones. We have numbers, wealth and influence. By

combined movement of our people we can at once paralyze the nation that has so long oppressed our kindred, and compel her to do justice to Ireland, or forever sink her from the rank of any commission to any private armed vessels empowering them to take or destroy such trading vessels or inter-The Government of the United States received with pleasure this renewed adherence of the great and enlightened German Grant and enli And what is still more important, we hope our citizens in every section of the State, will contribute something toward aiding the ladies of Virginia in the noble, patriotic and humane in the noble, patriotic and humane in the noble, patriotic and humane in accordance with the law.

States received with pleasure this renewed adherence of the great and enlightened German Government, principles temporarily established by the treaty of 1795, since then advocated by men-of-war. But if private property on the sea, whether by privateers or by men-of-war. But if private property on the sea, whether by men-of-war. But if private property is to aid them by every means within the reach of our race, wherever it is connected the great and enlightened German Government, principles temporarily established by the treaty of 1795, since then advocated by the reach of our race, wherever it is connected the great and enlightened German Government, principles temporarily established by the reach of our race, wherever it is connected the great and enlightened German Government, principles temporarily established by the reach of 1795, since then advocated by men-of-war. But if private property on the sea, whether by privateers or by men-of-war. But if private property is to aid them by every means within any way, we could not agree to give the reach of our race, wherever it is connected the great and enlightened German Government, principles temporarily established by the reach of the great and enlightened German Government, principles temporarily established by the reach of the great and enlightened German Government, principles temporarily established by the reach of the great and enlightened German Government, principles temporarily established by the reach of the great and enlightened German Government, principles temporarily established by the reach of the great and enlightened German Government, principles temporarily established by the reach of the great and enlightened German Government, principles temporarily established by opportunity has offered.

In 1854 President Pierce, in his annual message to Congress, said that should the leading powers of Europe concur in proposing as a rule of interpretational law to exempt private propositional law to exempt private proposition and the equilibrium proposition of the proposition of the cruising by letters of marque. For to do this would in time of war place us on a footing of inequality with great European powers, and especially as respects Great Britain ment in America will assemble on the cruising by letters of marque. For to do this would in time of war place us on a footing of inequality with great European powers, and especially as respects Great Britain ment in America will assemble on the cruising by letters of marque. For to do this would in time of war place us on a footing of inequality with great European powers, and especially as respects Great Britain ment in America will assemble on the cruising by letters of marque. Tuesday, 23d of August next, in the city of Cincinnati, Ohio. To this convention all who truly love Ireland, without distinction of creed, political private property were to be capturable at all, we should continue to avail our-

patriotic Irishmen land should have a representative in that assemblage; and wherever our people have made a footing, wherever even a dozen Irishmen can come together, they should send a delegation to the convention. The opportunity it is for us to improve and profit by Let none hold back; for Providence has at length given us the common platform upon which all can unite convention means practical work against the Turks, with the object of for Ireland, and not talk. The chosen with a view to giving the negro slaves of both sexes in Constantry. Let the Irish nationalists every-gour, Dongala and Abyssinia. Not where go to work at once to elect over five per cent. of the whole number or party, but as a council in which colored women, with scarcely any ex-As to the second, the United all who are true to Ireland can have a ception, are prostitutes, and a large

PHILADELPHIA, July 2, 1870.

The Rothschilds, King William and the Emperor Napoleon.

From the New Yorker Staats Zeitung.] the aged widow of Mayor Anselm Rothschild to an acquaintance, "for present war, under the operation of the declaration of 1854. What is that the idea of her grandson, Alfonso the idea of her grandson, Alfonso the idea of her grandson, Alfonso Rothschild, when he came to Ems to in all propriety make a crusade in the course of the course o ment of the war between France, England and Turkey on the one hand, his obstinate purpose and to grant

other governments for the purpose of inducing them to adopt these conclusions, and the following governments acceded, viz:

1. Inside of Germany.—Baden, Balso to maintain opposition to the violation of a actual blockade, sustained varia, Bremen, Brunswick, Frankfort, Hamburg, Hanover, the two Mecklenburgs and coasts of the enemy.

It is a light 37-barreled gun, argued that its barrels may be discharged simultaneously, or consecutively. The thirty-seven cartridges, and coasts of the enemy.

the "further continuance of the Beamcoracy." What would the South this lift were asked to defend its political integrity on account of the principle data and the limited principle data

DREAMING AND WAKING. stand on the brink of a beautiful stream,

and thescenes of my boyhood, so long passe

Where I stood in years long gone, And gathered flowers from its moss-gr And listened to the wild bird's song;

BWAY,

With their hopes, their shadows and sheen fith her I loved in life's spring day Is with me here in my dre ne soft, white hand is placed in mine, Stands with me here in my dream

And the voice that once so sweetly fell, When a promise she made to be mine,

back, And the world more beautiful seems, anterior to the reported action of Forshis I loved so long, so well, Stands with me here in my dreams.

The cares of my life seem light to me now; and my heart feels again the deep, wild los it felt when she stood with me there. but the night has passed to the morning, And darkly again runs life's stream, or she i loved so wildly and well Is mine only now when I dream

hitthey were glorious, glorious Those years that have pussed away, And a thousand blimful memories. Make them brighter than my life to-day. And beautiful faces and fleures. And eyes with glorious beams lave I passed on life's great highway, "Yet I see hers still in my dreams."

\* \* \* \* \* \* Life's river may deepen and darken; And my soul with grief be stricken As I break its rough current alone; cet in storm and cloud, as in sanshine The heart that fills my become And this vision of my dream.

Sint in the streets of gold And where the white-winged angels Live, but never grow old, There amid the bowers of Eden And along its crystal streams hope to wander and worship With this loved one of my dread

CARE AND THE BACCHANTES.

Old Care, with brows enwrinkled, Sall eyes that sought the ground, Went slowely passing onward. Through like his weary round; And mournfully he charted.

And mournfully be chanted A melanchidy song, While on his furrowed temples Thin fingers strayed along, th, hiel how weary, dreary, is life to him where brain vold of forms of beauty; whose days are General Grant, and that to his face, bloomed in vain.

A burst of joby laughter Upon the breeze swept by, And Father Care lifts upward A meditative eye. He hears the trainp of footsteps That beat the ground in glee, As toward him throng with shout

Let's take without a murmur the goods the full things " is here referred to." Ungods invesent; since our lives are short ones, in 109 since our lives are they shall be spent.

Old Care, to shun the riot Old Care, to shun the riot
And hunghins of the inrong,
Made haste to leave the roadway
By which they came along;
But, like a hand of hunders
That some about their prey,
The folly band press forward
To sar the old man's way.
"He! stack thy speed, good greybeard! unkuit those brows of thine.
That we may bust them greenly with garinnis of the vine!

warm your cheek with wine! Slim girls with syren volces.

Silm girls with strent voters,
Gind eyes and doating hair,
Hed cups of ruby liquor
To the thin, dry lips of Care;
And one, the fairest madien
Among the Loughing crew,
First rissed her golden gobiet,
Then held it high in view—
Now, pledge!" she said in accents gay as
Lughter of a child;
Now, pledge me, worthy greybeard!" The
goot old man, beguined,
mak of the profitered gobies, and, drinking

Negro Slavery in Constantinople,

As there is not much doing just now

in the political tancy business, the St. Louis Republican suggests that Wenthe former familiarly said: emancipating the negroes in the Ottocapital, almost all die infants. The

miserable life. After having been exausted by four years' hard labor, and the lowest vices, they are usually abandoned to themselves and obliged to beg or steal their daily bread. The number of female slaves who have no masters is so large at certain times, that they are often formed, into com-"There will be no war," said lately panies to prevent them from doing any sort of mischief.

> against the evil. In going to the dormant.

## The French Mitrailleur.

the following effect:

"His Majesty, the Emperor of the French, constrained to take arms in defense of an ally, desires that the effects of the war shall burden as little as possible the powers with which he is as yet unwilling to receive the financial negotiator; and, while he himself packed in the North German Confederation, relying on the future approbation of the Diet, has granted him an unlimited credit. The Mitrailleur, which is as yet unwilling to receive the financial negotiator; and, while he himself packed in the releast weapon known. "In order to free the commerce of meutrals from all unnecessary obstruc
off the impertinent Count Benedetti condemned to the polear, were purchased at the rate of four or five francs chased at the rate of four or five francs of the impertinent Count Benedetti condemned to the polear, were purchased at the rate of four or five francs of the impertinent Count Benedetti condemned to the polear, were purchased at the rate of four or five francs of the present struggle, each, and ranged at a considerable distance. Two mitrailleurs were brought as it is the thorough education of tion, consents for the present to renounce a part of the faculties which
belong to him as a belligerent power,
in virtue of the law of nations.

Letting the faculties were brought tance. Two mitrailleurs were brought to play on them, and in three minutes
after two discharges, not one of the
after two discharges, not one of the
after two discharges, not one of the
animals remained standing. On a

The needle gun was first used in The confreres corresponded with the confrerence corresponded w

GRANT. An Imbaolie President---What if we are Bragged into War?--- Motley's Re-

moval a Disgrace to Grant.

From the Baltimore Gazette,] Washington, July 22 .- If there be such a thing within the scope of blun-dering diplomacy, this country will be got some how or other into the quarrel between France and Prussia. Certainly, if there shall ensue a pro-tracted war, involving other European Powers than those now in a belligerent attitude, this Administration will prove itself utterly incompetent to sustain neutral relations. 'As the case now stands, our Government, looking at the imprudent utterances of its highest officials, is less neutral than Austria, England or Eussia. Upon a question of this kind, partaking in no way of legitimate domestic politics, it might be supposed that General Grant would consent to remain at his post, and consult at least with the leading statesmen of his own party (if there be any such) as to the course proper to be pursued in order to secure our own rights as a neutral nation to the full, and at the same time avoid "entanglements" which may lead to a war, in which our dearest interests must needs be sacrificed, and the end and political consequences of which no man can foresee, or "guess."
But I am informed upon good Had-

ical authority that the President knows so little of statesmanship that he verily believes it to consist wholly in "jobbing," supplying lucrative places for kith and kin, and running about the country horse-racing, excurioning, and making oneself comfortable generally-that, in short, he is so very deficient as to believe himself, at a jump, more than a match for both Bismarek and Napoleon III, in state-craft, and a head tailer in soldiership than the Great Napoleon himself. He s, in a word, just so stubborn, selfwilled, and ignorant, as scarcely to leave a hope for the preservation of peace in this country for sixty days to come. This is a deplorable state of afficirs! And look at the composition of his Cabinet! There is not a man among them capable of safely coun-selling even a well-meaning Execu-tive giving evidence of modest merit, anxious to be prudently advised, and bent upon doing his best for the wellbeing of the nation over which he

Independently of the private infornation I thus divulge, there is public proof quite sufficient to convict the President of consulting his personal feelings rather than the interests of the country. Let the public examine the letter of Senator Wilson, inserted in the Gazette of this morning, and see what is plainly charged upon ry ever broodeth on hopes that but written in a tone more of sorrow than a nger! It is therein plainly set forth that Mr. Motley was removed as a punishment to Summer for having defeated the annexation of San Domingo; at the same time it is confessed that the latter "may have said things that may have been distasteful to the President in connection with that affair." What sort of "distastequestionably that the purchase of San Domingo was a gig antic job, in which the President was engaged as a lob-

That Mr. Motly was not removed solely on account of conflicting views connected with his Embassy, or any personal "unpleasantness" with the State Department, has been abundantly proved. At the time of pointment as Minsister to the English Court I stated in a letter to the Gazette that I had reliable information that he would be guided by secret instructions received at the hands of Mr. Sumner. I then supposed, of course, that he would be furnished with oth ers by the State Department, which he would disregard. I had no idea that the Secretary of State had aupower Mr. Motley to write out his own instructions-in other words, to permit Sumner to do so. But so it eems. A gentleman, "known to be well-posted in Massachusetts polities," gives a graphic description of the scene in which the high contracting parties entered into this preliminary treaty. He states that at an in-Fish, speaking of the "instructions,"

"Why not levy on Motley? Let him write a memoir, to be used in whole or part, or not at all, as you see

"Mr. Fish (says the gentleman referred to) at once came into the idea, and authorized Mr. Sumner to invite 'Of course, in your name;' to which Mr. Fish (according to the recollection of Mr. Sumner) assented

A writer in the Chicago Tribune gives this description of the needlegun, which will probably play an important part in the coming battles in

Europe: 1. The range of the needle-gun is from one thousend two hundred to one thousand four hundred vards. 2. The movements of loading are executed with the right hand, as follows; An upward stroke with the palm of the right hand against the chamber knob opens the breech, the cartridge is inserted into the cavity of the barrel, a push forward and a downward stroke of the chamber knob with another push on the needle chamber (with its spiral spring) completes the loading, and the rifle is rendy for "fire," During the whole movement the gun is held with the left hand, at

3. The gun is never loaded or re-loaded while at "aim," simply be-cause it is impossible to do so. 4. The powder is not ignited at the rear end of the cartridge, but next to the ball, where the igniting matter is

mache; and this is what gives more power to the ball, the powder burning 5. The cartridge is made up-ball in front, ball socket with igniting mat-ter, powder. The shape of the ball resembles the shape of a cucumber, and is called long lead (lang blei).

6. The recoil of the gun is only felt when it becomes very much heated and the air chamber filled with the

refuse of powder. When clean, no recoil is felt at all. In case the needle should breek or bend, or otherwise become uscless, a new one can be inserted in less than five seconds; each soldier carries an extra supply of about six needles. It is not much the superiority of the needle-gun over other breach-loaders